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ABSTRACT

The annual report of the National Congress of American Indian (NCAI) for 1969 provides a report of the year's work in each major area of NCAI activities, together with an occasional description of specific actions. Also discussed are the present state of Indian affairs, education, and improvement in the liaison activities with the United States Congress. The document contains the text of the NCAI president's comments to the annual convention (1969) and the positicn paper he presented which carries recommendations for change in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Other topics discussed in the report include Indian legislation, the American Indian Media Service Committee, NCAI membership, Indian economic and community development, the National Indian Development Organization, the NCAI economic planning workshops, legal services, and the NCAI Industrial Development Program. The report points out that since the founding of NCAI in 1944, the major objective has been to unify the American Indians to work in harmony through NCAI. (EL)

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THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

ANNUAL REPORT

1969

"We, the members of Indian tribes of the United States of America, invoking the Divine guidance of Almighty God in order to secure to ourselves--the Indians of the United States and the Natives of Alaska - and our descendents the rights and benefits to which we are entitled under the laws of the United States, the several states thereof, and the Territory of Alaska; to enlighten the public toward a better understanding of the Indian people; to preserve Indian cultural values; to seek an equitable adjustment of tribal affairs and tribal claims; to secure and to preserve rights under Indian treaties or agreements with the United States; to promote the common welfare of the American Indian and to foster the continued loyalty and allegiance of American Indians to the flag of the United States do establish this organization and adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws."

--From Constitution, NCAI

RC005022

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In the main body of this Annual Report, the NCAI members will find a comprehensive report of the year's work in each major area of NCAI and NCAI Fund activity, together with an occasional longer description of specific actions. As in previous years, this introductory review addresses only a few points of particular interest. I have chosen to write about the present state of Indian affairs, our concern for the education of Indian youth, and our improved liaison activities with the United States Congress. This report will reveal our consistent efforts to promote a "harmonized and involved" re-awakening in the 1970's -- a re-awakening of the Indian people on our reservations who are determined and ready to assume control of their own destiny; and a re-awakening of our fellow Americans concerning their responsibilities toward the Indian people.

The 1969 Convention Theme - "Indians for Harmony, Awareness and Involvement" exemplifies both the spirit of our founders in 1944 and the spirit of today's Indian leadership. On the eve of our assembly in Albuquerque, it is our common hope that we can draw together in harmony and unity, as we did 25 years ago, to discuss the issues and challenges that face our people and chart our course for an Indian Odyssey in the 1970's.

In the emerging decade, we will have special demands placed on us, new responsibilities, new challenges--and I want to stress at this 26th Annual meeting of the tribes, how important it is that we be ready to respond to those demands. The time is now ripe for a prolonged and sensitive examination by the American Indian of the whole new alignment of programs in the Federal government. We must conduct a serious inquiry and formulate a plan of beneficial changes for our people; meaningful changes capable of drawing support from our people. By now, most of know that the relationship between Indians and the Federal government is due for some kind of <u>redefinition</u>, perhaps a drastic one. Unless we redefine this relationship and come up with some timely and productive suggestions, other people will, and we may not be pleased with the results.

Since the terrible termination period of the 50's and several periods of American history that preceded it threatening to annihilate us as Indian people, we have been preoccupied with a fight for survival. We have been prepared to mobilize and react against every indication of termination, proving that we, of so many different tribes, experiences and backgrounds, could unite in harmony against forces that would destroy our tribes and our Indianness.

In the last several years, NCAI has persuaded much of the government that regulates us, and the people that influence that government, that termination is not a solution to our problem, but a form of genocide, and that whether or not we enter the mainstream of American life should be a matter of choice left to us, the Indian people,and to no one else. We have brought an increasing number of those who represent the Great White Father to an acceptance of this notion; an agreement that there must be another alternative besides moving in at the bottom of the so-called, middle-class mainstream, or starving on the reservation. While the degree of commitment to the provision of this alternative varies and the methods suggested vary, we are winning more and more support for the concept that an Indian living on the reservation should have a choice of entering the mainstream with an equal opportunity for success, or remaining on reservations in a tribal economy which offers a standard of living providing a fair share of the bounty in America,our homeland and the world's richest nation. I do not mean to suggest either of these choices has been provided, only that the need to provide both choices has been recognized.

Thus the unity which we have mustered to face the threat to terminate us must be <u>maintained</u>, so that we can in the way of our wise fathers, speak from consensus, and dictate the terms of our own development.

Given the increasing awareness by the government that self-determination by the Indian people <u>living on</u> the reservations is a necessary prerequisite to Indian development, we are faced with a new responsibility to asset leadership in <u>directing</u> government programs, proposing alternatives, offering solutions. We must be able to do more

than react in an outspoken way; we have to move offensively from this day forward to effect any major decision on proposed plans which will touch our lives and destiny. Better still, we ourselves should be proposing these plans rather than waiting for them to be offered to us.

A position paper proposing that the BIA be removed from the Interior Department and set up as an independent agency was adopted by NCAI at its Executive Council meeting in Albuquerque on May 5 and 6, 1969, after several months of study and careful perusal. The paper, written by NCAI President Wendell Chino, was first introduced at an Executive Council meeting held in Washington, D.C. in January, 1969 and was subsequently sent to all NCAI tribes for comment prior to the discussion in Albuquerque. A special committee, composed of representatives from all areas, was then set up to analyze the paper. The proposal which was adopted with only slight modifications from its original form, calls for reorganization of the Indian agencies at the reservation level to take into account local needs and total reservation development programs. It is aimed primarily at changing certain residual attitudes that have in the past inhibited a sound Indian policy--paternalism toward Indians by the BIA personnel; BIA self-protectiveness, defensiveness and insularity; lack of vigor nnd innovativeness.

There seemed to be many arguments raised almost as a reflex against any proposal that might threaten our status. We as Indians oppose any proposals to change BIA--regardless of motive or even of likely actual effect--as veiled preludes to termination. A resolution adopted in September of this year by the Executive Council of the Affiliated Tribes of the Northwest Indians in Portland, Oregon, stated: "the ATNW hereby states its disagreement with and opposition to the action taken by the Executive Council of the NCAI and that hereafter any important position or action of the NCAI first be fully referred to the member tribes and regional groups for consultation and consent before decisions affecting all the Indian tribes of our nation are made."

I firmly believe that a majority of our Indian people are discontent with the present situation,but pledging ourselves to work in harmony for mutual goals and agreeing to meet the responsibilities of leadership that lie ahead is not enough. We must be willing to make substantial investments of ourselves to accomplish these goals. No one who fails to respond to NCAI's requests for comments or recommendations on positions to be undertaken, who will not find the time or energy to attend the Executive Council meetings in which we convene, or who will not make the effort to make us aware of his views--and I speak now of tribes as well as individuals--is in a position to complain when NCAI adopts positions not to his liking. We see NCAI as THE Indian organization, the speaking voice of the Indian people. But involvement of leadership at all levels is vitally necessary if we are to correctly represent the views of our people.

It is clear then, that as NCAI grows in importance and involvement, that we express the opinions, desires, ideas, and hopes of our people-- cohesively, constructively, and forcefully, and without fear, so that we can bring to the United States Congress and the Federal agencies the best expression of Indian goals to upgrade present programs, to create new programs, and to find the best approach for the development of extant human and natural resources on Indian reservations.

As 1970 opens there will be no time for discussing the question of belonging to NCAI. With the advent of a new President and Congress, tribes will continually find themselves in midair or left in the field quite unexpectedly, unless they are on their toes. Basically, if NCAI tribes do not come together and write their own programs for the future, we may be saddled with policies and programs which are not of own choosing. There is a good chance that the termination policies of the 1950's will return unless we speak out loud and clear with responsible programs and constructive ideas about what we want for ourselves. We must have meaningful involvement of Indians living in reservation communities; mobilization of public and

private resources for NCAI and NCAI Fund programs; planning and evaluation of both long and short term strategies; and coordination of efforts throughout all Indian communities.

Indian Affairs - 1969-70

Today, the most entrenched and destructive cause of the Indian problem is the vacillation in Indian policies enunciated by Congress and the Executive Branch, which over the past 80 years,have run the gamut from extreme harshness to extreme paternalism. For a long time, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that fat and ineffectual bureaucracy,has handled matters involving Indian people. But NCAI believes that the time has now arrived to take a long and analytical look at the Bureau. It must be shaken down and streamlined and reorganized, so that old habits of paternalism and condecension can be broken and new ideas and practices brought in. It must be substantially overhauled, so that its services, facilities and decision-making capabilities and so-called "people-oriented" philosophy can be brought to bear on Indian reservations. Although, the Bureau receives annual appropriations of $250 million and employs 17,000 people, there have been few demonstrable indications of productive results. Well-entrenched bureaucrats seem more concerned with self-perpetuation of their own power and positions, than innovative results.

And there has been a proliferation of administrative mechanisms at the local level which merely conflict. Although these are intended to improve coordination, planning, and the delivery of services to Indians, they often overlap and become bogged down in competing jealousies. HUD, HEW, BIA, OEO, Labor and Regional Development Commissions each have their own structures at the state,substate, county, city and neighborhood levels, and only in rare instances do they merge. Because of this confusion there is a real need for swift activation of funding the National Council on Indian Opportunity. NCIO's primary function is to coordinate both between and within Indian communities, and relate the whole mass of federal aid programs to one another.

It was created to provide the communications link between local and federal agencies, a vital need is a nation with some 550,000 Indians and over 350 federal assistance programs.

Unfortunately, there appears to be no sense of urgency among Senators and Congressment to pass a congressional resolution advocating development of Indian communities.that would take the place of House Concurrent Resolution 108 which advocated withdrawal of federal services for Indian tribes. Consequently, nearly everyone in official capacities in Indian Affairs reflects concern that an agressive Congress may institute a destructive policy of termination rather than a constructive policy of development.

It is crucial that Congress adopt a new National Indian Policy statement in 1970 to demonstrate to our people and other citizens the seriousness of Congressional desire to continue development of programs and services that will assure solution to some of our long-standing problems.

NCAI should take definite steps to bring about additional support for Senate Concurrent Resolution 34, sponsored by Senator Geroge McGovern which outlines such a policy. The Resolution spells our seven characteristics of an effective Indian program: (1) self-determination, (2) self-help (3) consistency, (4) adequacy (5) innovation, (6) geographical orientation, and (7) efficiency.

A White House Conference on Indian Affairs in 1970 would be very constructive and fits easily into along term policy that would solve the problems now facing American Indians. A definite need exists for a conference at the White House level to highlight the need for capital improvements on the reservations in housing, employment, education and health services. Top priority should be given to streamlining policy guidelines so that tribes will not have to pretend that they are a large city suburb in order to obtain housing or a shopping center or factory. Attention should also focus on the responsibility of the Federal government to uphold Indian treaty rights against infringement by the states.

The key to Indian affairs, as we see it, is the development of the west over

the next 25-30 years. There are wide scale development proposals in western states which would alter longstanding rights in relation to water and irrigation development of reservations. It has been said that when Indians have plenty of water they get more and when they need water they get less. Past exploits of the U.S. Corps of Engineers seem to bear this out. The Standing Rock, Fort Berthold, Seneca, Yankton, and Santee Sioux, Cheyenne River, and San Carlos reservations have all been flooded when they had more than enough water flowing by their doors. On the other hand, recent developments at Pyramid Lake, Nevada and past events at Gila River and Papago have brought the opposite. So if you have water on your reservation stand by for more. If you need water, sorry about that. The problem of water rights will be given top priority in NCAI activity in the next few months.

INDIAN EDUCATION

In the past few years much attention has been focused on the shortcomings that exist in the education of Indian chilren. Many agree that little improvement can be made as long as the Indian Education function remains under the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Department of the Interior.

Listed below are five proposals for transfer of the education function to other agencies which represent a series of single solutions to Indian education. Many Indians feel that a thorough study of the whole new alignment of Indian programs within agencies should be made before any serious recommendations be presented for transfer. The problem of Indian education is too nebulous, too complex to remedy with a single solution.

The five proposals should be studied very carefully and your recommendations should be transmitted to the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Education or passed on to Senator Edward Kennedy, Subcommittee Chairman, while he is at our Convention.

1. Transfer the Indian education function from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the U. S. Office of Education.

   This proposal has been around in one form or another for over 20 years. Its supporters argue that the quality of education for Indians would be greatly increased by such a move because of the greater professional expertise, research capability, and financial resources available from the Office of Education.

   However, the spectre of termination has always seemed to hover over this proposal, making it an unpopular one among Indians. They fear that the Office of Education would quickly transfer its Indian responsibilities to state departments of education which have sorry records as far as Indian education is concerned. Moving Indian education to OE would also mean a further fragmentation of services, forcing Indians to deal with yet another Federal agency.

2. Transfer Indian education function of the BIA to a Federal Commission.

   Advanced in a report to be published by the Carnegie Corporation this year, this proposal recommends that a Federal Commission be established which would provide legal services, train Indian educators to administer and staff schools, provide consultant assistance to Indian school boards, provide funds for integrating Indian history and culture into the school curriculum, and serve as a conduit for Federal support funds. The Commission would ideally work itself out of a job in five year's time by completely transferring control of Indian education to the Indian communities themselves.

   Some see the limited life of the Commission as an asset, since it would not have time to become another vested interest bureaucracy.

   Others view its short life as a distinct disadvantage. They feel the Commission would be unable to accomplish its huge task in such a short period of time. And with its death, no continuing national force in Indian education would then exist to ensure that attention is always given to needed legislation.

3. Transfer all of the BIA "Human Resource Development" programs to Department of Health, Education and Welfare where they would be reintegrated with Indian Health Administration.

   Supporters of this proposal argue that the staff of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Department of Interior are land management and physical resource experts who do not understand the basic Indians problems involving human needs. Hence, the human programs should be switched to "People-oriented" HEW and be reintegrated with the Indian Health Division which was trasferred to that Department in 1955.

   Some are fearful, however, that Indians would be considered just another minority group and become lost in the shuffle at HEW, weakening their unique position and identity in the Federal Government structure. In addition, critics feel that removing major programs from the BIA would threaten its existence, leaving the physical resource programs that remained more vulnerable to the conflicts of interest inherent in the Interior Department.

4. Transfer the entire Bureau of Indian Affairs to HEW.

   In January, 1967, a presidential Task Force Report called for the BIA to be reorganized from top to bottom and then transferred to HEW intact under a new

Assistant Secretary. By doing so, the Report said, the resource and Western political struggles of the Interior Department would be left behind and the problems of education, community development, and welfare would receive top priority. By basing programs on needs rather than just the trust land relationship, the problems of groups like the urban Indian could receive the attention they deserve.

Critics warn that Indian programs must be kept intact under a distinct Indian agency within HEW and not scattered throughout the huge Department, leaving no central leadership or focus.

5. Transfer of the entire BIA to an Independent Commission or to the Executive Office of the President.

In a position paper adopted in May, 1969, NCAI called for a major restructuring of the BIA and its transfer to an independent commission or agency, where it would no longer have to compete with the other interests within the Interior Department.

For much the same reasons, historian Alvin Josephy in a position paper submitted to the White House in February recommended that the BIA be transferred to the Executive Office of the President.

There have been critics of both proposals. Independent agencies, they say usually lack clear and decisive leadership and therefore are not very successful in obtaining increased funds from Congress. And a transfer to the Executive Office would be unwise unless the President personally lends Indian programs his time, prestige and attention--an unlikely occurence.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

NCAI legislative services have vastly improved in 1969 through improved liaison activities with the United States Congress; The Washington Scout, which is our regular legislative report disseminated to member tribes from Washington; memoranda and special bulletins on important legislation. We look for even better results in the months ahead.

All of these services require substantial amounts of revenue from Indian and non-Indian membership, SENTINEL subscriptions, tribal dues and miscellaneous contributions. Several tribes have paid their 1969 dues according to the new schedule which assesses them according to tribal income and ability to pay rather than on the basis of population. All categories of NCAI income go toward keeping the organization financed, and we should all work to improve ways finding additional sources of revenue to support our legislative liaison activities.

NCAI will not enter any case without specific instructions from the tribe and then will support the tribe according to directions received from the tribe. We have been concentrating on legislative problems, inter-tribal in nature, in fields of activity such as employment, economic development, education and health.

A detailed report of our legislative activities this year will be given in another section of this report.

In summary, the National Congress of American Indians is making adequate preparation to solve and attack the substantial problems of poverty, health, education and economic development of Indian communities. To uncover the faults and to condemn them will not suffice to preserve the NCAI of the future. We have sufficient work in the year ahead to keep several hundred people occupied full time. Yet, we only have a skeleton staff to do the work. If we are determined to work out our own future together we can perform wonders. But this takes real discipline and responsible people who will work. In the work of NCAI over the next two years, explicit principles to work with will be required, principles of thought and action that can guide both the reorganization of NCAI and the nature of output designed to correct social ills.

NCAI Programs
1969-70

II

INDIAN LEGISLATION

Since the Executive Director's Report of last year, there has been a great growth in the NCAI legislative program, accomplished in part by additional staff, including a staff counsel, and administrative personnel. This has given to the NCAI Washington offiee staff the capacity to help tribes on special bills, as well as serve as the Indian voice on legislation of general concern. This expanded program has made a difference, which has been commented on not only by many of the high officials in Washington, but by many of the tribes as well.

Approximately 200 bills affecting Indians have been introduced since the 91st Congress convened in January, 1969, and NCAI's legislative section is doing its level best to keep on top of all of them.

On major bills, the staff analyzes them, and passes the analysis on to member tribes through the NCAI legislative report, the Washington Scout, or in the legislative section of the NCAI Sentinel, or, when called for, in a memo to all tribes. The January-February Scout discussed Senate Resolution 80 which extended the life of the Senate Indian Education Subcommittee; the Federal Field Committee Report on Alaska Native Claims; and the original Chino paper on reorganization of the BIA. Discussed in the March-April edition of the Scout were: the Pueblo exemption to the Indian Civil Rights Act; hearings on the Alaska Native Claims bill (S. 1830); a five-year extension of Federal aid to bilingual education programs in the public schools (H.R. 514); a bill giving Federal aid to approved private schools participating in the bilingual education program (H.R. 8191); a proposal to exempt the Division of Indian Health from the personnel freeze (S. 1691); the Colville termination bills (S. 541, H.R. 6620); the new "Omnibus" package (H.R. 6717, 6718, 6719, 6720; S. 918, 919, 920); and the special bill involving the return of Blue Lake to Taos Pueblo (H.R. 471),

and the limited bill to create Apostle Island National Lakeshore (S 621), affecting lands of the Red Cliff and Bad River Chippewa Bands.

The May-August Scout included bills which would grant Federal funds to non-profit legal aid associations (H.R. 1776); permit non-Indians to use Indian health facilities (S. 2241, H.R. 12709); appropriate funds for the Interior Department, with special concern for the House deletion of funds for the National Council on Indian Opportunity, and for kindergartens for Indian children in public schools; amend the Indian Bill of Rights (S. 2172, 2173); affect the funding of Indian law and order programs (H.R. 10582); as well as Resolutions to establish a new, more favorable Indian policy (HCR 245, SCR 34).

In addition, these three issues of the Scout described and catalogued 184 bills introduced this session affecting Indians, as well as covering executive communications and major court decisions affecting Indians, particularly in the area of taxation, fishing rights and water rights. The legislative staff is on hand to discuss any Indian legislation with interested delegates.

The Sentinel has reported on much of the major legislative activity, including testimony before Congress on Apostle Islands Lakeshore, the Indian Health Service Appropriations request, Taos-Blue Lake, the Yakima fight against Kennewick extension, the Paiute fight to save Pyramid Lake, the funding of the National Council on Indian Opportunity, the Job Corps cutback effect on Indian reservations, the Indian Civil Rights Act, the Allott bill to prevent tribes from setting their own voting regulations, and others.

But this does not begin to cover the day-to-day activity of the legislative section as it is now operating, and, hopefully, will continue to operate. Here is the system NCAI is using, so that your tribe will be able to take advantage of it.

The Congressional Record, recording the day's activities of the Congress, is published daily, and is available in the NCAI office the day after events occur. The record is screened for legislative activity affecting Indians, and when a bill has been introduced of concern, it is automatically ordered, and the Committee to which it has been assigned is put on notice that NCAI wants to be notified when hearings are held. When the bill arrives, it is assigned a category--national, general, limited or special - depending on how it affects Indians. Thus, a national bill concerns Indians as well as others; a general bill concerns all Indians; a limited bill concerns some, but not all, tribes; and a special bill affects only one tribe.

The bill is then indexed, and a file set up for it. Then the procedure varies in accord with the category. By far the largest number of bills are special bills. For such a bill, a copy is sent to the tribe involved, giving a status report, and asking if the tribe wants help in passing or defeating the bill. Bills reintroduced from previous sessions, even though special in category, are frequently very important, and NCAI usually has adopted a resolution stating its position.

With limited bills, all affected tribes are contacted, and, of course, any conflicts between them must be resolved before NCAI can take a public position, unless a position is required by NCAI convention resolution. On general or national bills, a Scout or Sentinel article is usually prepared, or where time requires, a special memo is sent to all member tribes.

The amount of help to be furnished by NCAI varies in accordance with the importance of the bill--the way it affects Indians; and the category of the bill--the number of Indians it affects. Of course, the amount of help needed by a tribe on special legislation varies widely. Sometimes, a letter to a Committee Chairman lending the weight of NCAI to that of the tribe is enough to obtain passage. Sometimes, where the bill is very important to

the tribe, and the opposition is powerful, a major effort is required, even on special legislation. An example is the Taos-Blue Lake bill, where, in spite of national support for the tribe, New Mexico's senior Senator Clinton Anderson stubbornly continues to oppose the bill, and tie it up in the Senate Interior Committee. The bill has twice passed the House of Representatives, including this session. A major effort is needed, because of the importance of the bill to the tribe, and because Anderson is powerful opposition.

NCAI attempts to provide assistance for each tribe that requests it, although, of course, there are limits to the amount of activity a small staff can take on. Even where a tribe prefers to handle its own legislation, the NCAI legislative section can frequently furnish prompt reports on the progress of bills, pinpoint problems, or see what or who is holding up a favorable bill, Frequently, NCAI can appear on behalf of a small tribe unable to send a delegation to Washington to support its legislation.

There are two keys to the success of NCAI's legislative effort: UNITY and COOPERATION. Because most tribes are not large or powerful enough to move the Congress by themselves, unity is essential, if NCAI is to have an effective legislative program. Indians must be prepared to put aside sectional and tribal differences and work together, one for the other, to accomplish legislative goals. Again, using the Blue Lake bill as an example, the influence of the Northwest tribes on Senator Jackson may be the test of success or failure in the Blue Lake fight. There will be plenty of later opportunities for Southwest tribes to return the favor, in the future, on bills desired by tribes in the Northwest. In unity, there is strength.

On general bills, NCAI's testimony must be based on the information that is available, from the tribes or other sources. The more information, the more reliable and convincing the testimony becomes. Yet, there has been

little direct response by tribes to requests for information on particular subjects--for example, a memo requesting information on law enforcement programs in connection with the Burdick amendment bills was sent to all tribes, but few, if any, bothered to respond. A tribe failing to answer such a request is in no position to complain when NCAI ends up with a position with which hhe tribe does not agree. Thus, the other key word is COOPERATION.

In general, then, the Congress and the Administration have been made aware of NCAI as the voice of the Indian people. And, at the same time, as the system in the legislative section has moved into full operation in the past few months, there has been a much greater effort, and increasing success, in getting information out to the tribes. NCAI expects to maintain and improve these standards.

Although time does not permit a complete accounting, here are some of NCAI's legislative accomplishments in the past year:

Subsequent to the last Executive Director's report, testimony was given on behalf of NCAI before both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions; NCAI opposed with letters to several members of Congress the Dominick-Murphy Amendment to the Vocational Education Act in the 90th Congress; NCAI supported a bill granting the Havasupai certain lands; NCAI repeatedly urged both President Johnson and President Nixon to appoint an Indian to the Claims Commission for the first time in its history, a campaign which resulted in the appointment of Mr. Brantley Blue of the Lumbee Tribe by President Nixon; NCAI communicated to key members of the House and Senate the critical needs in the field of Indian health; and the Executive Director testified repeatedly before the Indian Education Subcommittee and assisted in making Committee members aware of Indian needs and desires, in both the 90th and 91st Congresses.

With the additional staff help, activities greatly increased after the new Congress began. NCAI was instrumental in completely rewriting the Senate version of the Apostle Islands Park bill, to protect Indian interests. The tribes, and hence NCAI, still opposes establishing the park at all.

NCAI supported the passage of the bilingual education bill in the House Education and Labor Committee, insuring that Indians would not be excluded. NCAI attended the Chilocco School hearings of the Interior Committee, and later expressed the view to Interior Committee Senators that the sole purpose of the hearing appeared to be to whitewash charges of brutality by two white administrators against Indian children, which could be more fairly investigated in Court, and pointed out that the Committee, which has ignored such responsibilities for years, was failing to look into the broader question of the quality of education provided to Indian children at Chilocco and other BIA boarding schools.

NCAI assisted the Mohawk tribe in its efforts to gain legislative support for its Jay Treaty fight.

When President Nixon, with Congress out of town, suddenly slashed the Job Corps program, NCAI entered into a major fight to save the four affected BIA-operated centers, with testimony before both the House Committee on Education and Labor, and the Senate Committee on Manpower, Poverty and Employment. Dozens of letters were written to Congressmen, Senators, and members of the Administration. In spite of this effort, three small centers remained closed, but in part because of it, the only predominantly Indian center, Kicking Horse, at Ronan, Montana, reopened as an exclusively Indian, Northwest Indian Manpower Skills Center. Even after this decision was announced, NCAI continued to hammer away at the Department of Labor until the principle of Indian self-determination was accepted, and the assurance was won that the curriculum at the new center would be essentially the same as that provided by the Job Corps Center, allowing students to train for on, as well as off, reservation

employment.

NCAI went to the White House to push for the retention of Commissioner Bob Bennett, and subsequently wrote repeatedly stressing the unanimity of the Indian people in support of Bennett, although even the earliest meeting indicated that the Commissioner was not in favor with the Nixon Administration. NCAI continuously insisted on the appointment of an Indian to the post, and succeeded in reversing an early desire of the Administration to appoint "a white man who was a strong administrator."

NCAI wrote to Senator Church of Idaho on behalf of the Nez Perce tribe to obtain the release of funds needed for a flood control project, and the funds were subsequently released.

In California, NCAI testified before the legislature against the Interstate Water Compact stealing water rights from the Pyramid Lake Paiutes, and the Compact has subsequently been frozen in the California legislature, even over the contrary encouragement of California Governor Ronald Reagan and Secretary Hickel.

In New York, NCAI wrote to Governor Rockefeller on behalf of the Senecas fight to save Gannagaro as a historical site, and were assured of the Governor's support.

NCAI supported in letters to members of Congress the Burdick Amendments to the Juvenile Delinquency Act of 1968, and the Crime Control Act of 1968, which would allow for direct funding of Indian tribes by the Federal government, instead of requiring application through the States.

NCAI supported the Taos Pueblo in its successful attempt to clear the Blue Lake bill through the House side, is still working on getting the bill passed on the Senate side.

NCAI enlisted Senator Nelson's support to help the Red Cliff Chippewa Band get its Head Start program refunded.

NCAI supported the Pueblo exemption to the Civil Rights Act, and when

the Pueblo Inter-Tribal Council worked out an acceptable compromise with Senator Ervin, NCAI supported that.

NCAI was belatedly called on to help the Yakima tribe fight the Kennewick extension bill, which threatens tribal water rights, and was able, with Senator Jackson's coopeaation to hold up the bill for several weeks after it had passed both houses of Congress, until the Yakimas got a chance to present their case, and then NCAI assisted in the presentation of the case before the Interior Department.

NCAI testified before the House Select Committee on Small Business, outlining the objectives of NCAI's economic development program, and supporting legislation consistent with that program.

NCAI repeatedly has had published in the Congressional Record speeches or items of interest expressing the views of NCAI on Indian matters, through the cooperation of friendly Congressmen and Senators.

NCAI supported a Tulalip tribe land bill at the request of the tribe.

NCAI supported a Metlakatla bill to obtain law enforcement jurisdiction over its reservation, at the request of that tribe.

NCAI supported in both houses of Congress the fight to retain the National Council on Indian Opportunity, and has seen the authorizing resolution pass the Senate, only to be held up in the House because Congressman Aspinall refuses to let the Interior Committee meet, for non-related reasons.

NCAI supported tribally-requested economic development legislation for the Cheyenne River and Rosebud Sioux.

And, in a most satisfying effort, NCAI mobilized the forces and worked behind the scenes to help put together the floor fight on the Senate floor resulting in the passage of the Kennedy Amendment to the Senate Interior Appropriations bill, restoring all the devastating cuts made by the Senate Appropriations Committee in Indian Education programs, as well as the $2 3

million in Indian kindergarten funds eliminated by the House. The bill now goes to House-Senate Conference, and NCAI will continue to push for appropriation of these badly needed funds to improve the quality of Indian education, having previously obtained the written assurance from Congresswoman Hansen, Chairman of the Conference Committee, that if the Senate put the funds back in, she would not object to appropriating them.

In additional recent activity, at the request of the United Southeastern tribes, NCAI had published in the Congressional Record a resolution supporting the position of the Miccosukee tribe opposing the Everglades Jetport, and wrote to President Nixon supporting the tribe. The jetport continues to be held up, under unanimous protest by conservation and wildlife groups, plus Indian opposition, and it now appears that the Jetport will not be built.

Thus, NCAI has represented Indian interests from every section of the country, and in the areas of Indian education, health, water rights, land rights, fishing rights, taxation, economic development, and broad general policy. In short, the legislative section has been busy.

III

AMERICAN INDIAN MEDIA SERVICE COMMITTEE

In the summer of 1967, NCAI led an attack on a new Custer TV series announced by the American Broadcasting Company as one of its new Fall line-up of shows. By December, the series was dead. Whether or not the program's demise was brought about by this Indian protest or by the show's own intrinsic lack of merit, no one knows. But we do know that the confrontation demonstrated a new awareness and readiness on the part of the Indian to speak out and act in defense of his interests.

NCAI decided to capitalize on this atmosphere by creating an on-going committee which would not only be on the defensive against the barrage of false, derogatory and harmful publicity which is continually appearing in the nation's mass media but would take the offensive in seeing that a proper and accurate portrayal of the Indian and his way of life is presented to the American public through documentaries, books, pamphlets, and other educational media.

Thus, NCAI's American Indian Media Service Committee (AIMS) came into being. We decided the most effective way to structure the Committee was to form two separate components--an executive unit of Indian members to vote policy, and a non-voting consulting staff of professional media experts to provide advisory support.

Members of the all-Indian component are: Roger Jourdain, Chairman of the Red Lake Band of Minnesota Chippewas and NCAI Minneapolis Area Regional Vice President; Marshall Tome, Navajo, Assistant ICAP Director, Arizona State University; and Earl Old Person, Chairman of the Blackfeet Tribe.

Members of the Advisory component are: Ben West, Vice President and General Manager, Cimmaron Television Corporation, Oklahoma City; Michael Hayward, Chief, United Nations Television, New York; Harry Ackerman, Executive Producer, Screen Gems, Hollywood; and Hubbell Robinson, independent

producer, New York.

Early this Spring, the AIMS Committee launched its first major offensive in the form of a nationwide public awareness campaign to improve the Indian image. Members of the Committee staged a press conference in Los Angeles to give the campaign an official kickoff on March 14. With the assistance of KOCO-TV in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, a package of public service announcements dealing with the Indian's culture, his contribution to American society, and his value today as an employee in modern industry and business were prepared and distributed to TV and radio stations across the nation. And posters depicting the campaign's theme, THE AMERICAN INDIAN--A NEW AWARENESS AND READINESS went up on dozens of billboards in Oklahoma City, San Francisco-Oakland, Los Angeles, Chicago, Dallas, New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Washington D.C. The billboard space was donated by various outdoor advertising companies.

The billboards stayed up in most places only through the month of March but the spot announcements are still being shown in many parts of the country. Because the spots are shown as a public service and therefore aired free of charge by the stations, the number of spots and length of time period during which they are shown is determined by the individual station.

Each announcement invites the listener to write to NCAI for more information on the American Indian. Thus far, our Washington office has received over 2,500 requests and they are still coming in at the rate of 150 - 200 per week. The greatest response has been from Washington, D.C., New York, California, and Oklahoma.

A general informational booklet prepared by NCAI as well as a membership application is sent in response to each request. Considerable membership dues and contributions have resulted from these contacts.

On the defensive side of things, we can report several victories.

--we stopped publication by Rand McNally and Co. of a proposed children's picture book entitled TEN LITTLE INDIANS which was to be illustrated with cigar store Indian figures.

--we had an amusement device in which an American Indian was made the target of toy pistol fire removed from the Dayton, Ohio, Airport.

--we blocked production of a two-hour movie written for television entitled ONE LITTLE INDIAN which was billed as a contemporary Western dealing with "an American Indian lawyer who, when his attempts to help and upgrade his people fail, reverts to the savagery of his ancestors."

--we stopped distribution of a certificate which made the recipient an "Honorary Injun Chief" and which ridiculed Indian names, customs, and literacy.

--we worked with New Mexico tribes in having the name of an upcoming Warners Bros. motion picture changed from "Nobody Loves A Drunken Indian" to "Nobody Loves Flapping Eagle."

Tribes and individuals are urged to inform the Washington office of any advertisements, products and motion pictures which are derogatory to the American Indian so that something can be done about them.

IV

MEMBERSHIP

Tribal membership has continued to grow in 1969 reflecting the desire of more Indian tribes to work together on the national scene. The Roll Call of tribes held at the beginning of each General Session will reveal new member tribes as well as tribes who were members but dropped out for several years. We welcome them back and hope they will renew their memberships in years to come.

As we go into our 26th Annual Convention, we have 75 tribes with dues paid and should have an all-time record for dues-paying members this year. But we must continue to enlist tribes with a population of 50 - 500 into the organization. We are making a special effort through our Economic and Industrial Development Programs to contact the smaller tribes in the various states urging them to join. So long as there is a single tribe that is unable to make progress for lack of funds or information on programs and legislation, we will not have a strong organiztion to meet modern problems.

V

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

In addition to handling administrative work involved in membership processing, legislation, public information and Convention activities, and provided all categories of income for NCAI continue to grow, we should begin laying the groundwork for a political development program.

The Indian populations of at least the states of Alaska (including Eskimos), Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Oklahoma constitute a potentially decisive political force in local and state elections. Yet these states have not been fully responsive to the needs of their Indian citizens for employment, education, transportation, housing and other social services.

We should propose that a political development training program be initiated immediately, for the specific purpose of mobilizing, organizing and applying latent Indian political power to the achievement of economic and social progress by the Indian citizens of the seven states in which they constitute a politically significant number. The objective would be to focus so powerful, unified, and well-informed an "Indian Vote" in each of these states that contending political candidates would compete for its favor by backing efforts to improve economic and social conditions. Bargaining power would be organized and applied to candidates to gain better schools, roads, housing, health, industrial development and other needed services for Indian people.

NCAI FUND PROGRAMS

1969-70

VI

ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: A program of National scope funded by the Ford Foundation of New York

Last fall the University of New Mexico offered the NCAI Ford Foundation Project free office space as well as use of all educational and research facilities at its Albuquerque campus. A resolution accepting the offer was adopted by the Executive Council of NCAI during its meeting January 21-23, 1969, in Washington, D.C. and on February 1 the Denver Field office staff officially moved into their new headquarters at 1901 Las Lomas Avenue, N.E., in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Clarence Acoya, Laguna Pueblo, former Executive Director of the New Mexico Indian Affairs Commission, joined our staff in October, 1968 and began immediately to forge out a preliminary program contacting small tribes in need of financial and technical assistance. The body of this report on the Ford Program, with the exception of a few minor revisions, was written by Clarence several weeks before he left our program on July 1, 1969 to join the Yale Urban Fellows Program in New Haven, Connecticut. Upon completion of his studies there Clarence was assigned to serve as an intern on urban problems in Tucson, Arizona. NCAI wishes him success in his new endeavor that conceivebly could bring him back into the fold as an "urban Indian specialist."

In early September, Clarence was able to convince his former administrative Assistant, Peggy Southern, Sac and Fox from Oklahoma City, that he was a good guy and the marrying kind, so they were married in Phoenix, Arizona and we hope they live happily ever after.

Meanwhile back at the Fort, the NCAI Fund Board of Trustees hired Mr. Myron E. Jones, Tuscarora Indian from New York as Project Field Director for the Albuquerque office. Myron started to work on August 11, 1969.

Jones served as Executive Director of the South Brooklyn Community Anti-poverty Corporation in Brooklyn, New York before assuming his duties with NCAI.

A 1954 graduate of the University of California, he has considerable experience in community organization and development in the New York City area, serving as director for training for the New York City Training Institute, the QUALICAP Community Progress Center, and the Brownsville-East New York Community Progress Center.

Now in the center of action, Myron is wasting no time in developing a comprehensive report on the past, present and future activities of this important program. Jones, along with Mr. Tandy Wilbur Jr., field representative, will provide an excellent combination of experience, skill and know-how in the months ahead.

We extend a special thanks to all our friends at the Ford Foundation in New York City and expecially to our program advisor, Mrs. Siobhan Oppenheimer, who has provided us with invaluable assistance and consultation during this past year.

NCAI has pledged itself to an economic development policy which contains the following principles: (1) self-determination by the Indian people in their quest for social and economic equality; (2) protection of Indian tribal and individual ownership of Indian lands and resources, and maintenance of tax-exempt status for income derived from such lands, and for the lands themselves; (3) maximum development of the human and natural resources of Indians with the assistance of the BIA and all other Federal agencies offering programs and services designed to relieve conditions of poverty among all Americans.

Among our other activities, NCAI has undertaken a program to assist the tribes which have not been able to begin programs on their reservations, with the hope that, in short order, they will be able to generate sufficient income as tribal bodies to plan and carry out their own programs and attain greater measures of self-sufficiency and self-government. Note, however, that our purpose is to strengthen tribes, not weaken them, as Congress so frequently has tried to do so.

In general, the Indians who have been over-looked are in small Federal tribes or

Eastern non-Federal surviving groups. We do not believe that because Congress denies these Indians Federal recognition, they cease to be Indians. From our contact with these groups over the past several years, we believe that, with some technical and financial assistance, these groups can be placed on the road to total self-sufficiency. Indeed, they could be made totally independent in some cases with the financial assistance and expanded reservation or group programs to fit their immediate needs.

On the other hand, there are a number of instances of tribes so disconsolate, and dejected, and with such a feeling of general helplessness, that they must first be convinced that effort is worth making. It is a mistake to assume as Congress frequently has, that progress will be easy of attainment, and that results must show up immediately if a project is to be continued. The very uncertainty of Congressional appropriations, and vacillation in Federal programming has bred distrust among the Indians, and led to the failure of some potentially viable programs.

We have initiated a program of national scope funded by a Ford Foundation grant to zero in on the problems of small tribes and non-Federal surviving groups to work on the basic problems of the Indian community, as viewed by that community. Our orientation is directed to total community involvement and development, with primary emphasis on one simple goal -- increase of tribal income and subsequent development of tribal assets with that increased income.

We are continually finding that there are specific legal, economic, administrative and social problems that are hampering smaller tribes and particular Indian groups, which never come to the fore until we actually have contact with the Indian community concerned. If these groups are to make any significant progress in the years to come, someone must bring them into the picture of national economic and social development in the very near future. We believe this can be done only tribally!

NCAI, among its other goals, hopes to serve as a central clearinghouse operation, in economic planning and development among American Indians, supporting the efforts

of member tribes to develop viable economic programs with technical advice and funding, by being a central agency with capabilities in these dimensions. As our staffing on separate projects increases, our capacity to play this role increases.

Our over-all economic program evolves from three factors: First, the staff capabilities and funding of the organization, and its relationship with Indian leadership; second, the limited number of people in the Indian community familiar with the private enterprise money concept and economy, and the many intricate mechanisms it requires in economic planning; third, the shortage of socio-economic data on the American Indians, which is generally regarded as a prerequisite base from which to establish sound and sensible economic design. Although the Bureau of Indian Affairs has been in the business, nominally at least, for many years, of economic development on Indian reservations, the Bureau itself has developed no meaningful and reliable statistics to serve this need. We are hopeful that the newly-funded Office of Minority Business Enterprises in the Department of Commerce, through its Rural Division, will begin to amass and supply this data.

Because it is in the interest of efficiency and economic progress to maximize both the co-ordination of Federal inter-agency resources and Indian organization resources for economic development, we are in the process of expanding the scope and capacity of the NCAI Fund to make it the focal point and repository of non-governmental funds allocated to assist the American Indian in the development and implementation of economic plans. We have thus been in a position to monitor grants to other smaller Indian organizations serving special needs. But the Indian community can not meet its economic needs by itself; at best, we can hope to provide seed money or matching funds. The bulk of this effort must of necessity come from the Federal government.

In addition to the economic programs we have described, NCAI is involved in community planning activities among its constituent groups. We believe that no economic plan can succeed which takes into account merely the economic and industrial

implications as well -- that is, the impact which the development of such a plan will have on the tribe itself. Too often in the past, such consequences have been heedlessly disregarded.

Our approach is to define specific areas of concern in community development, designating Indian groups eligible to receive assistance from the program. Tribal groups are asked to define and clarify immediate problems and long-range goals. Technical and financial assistance is available only until the group has reached the point where it has sufficient resources to begin programming and funding by itself. Then program support ceases, thereby cancelling out dependency upon the program for continued survival.

Financial assistance for accelerated community development consists of grants for capital improvements to enable tribes to overhaul community facilities and to provide matching grants "in kind" for programs; to assist unorganized communities to plan basic community organization; to enable Indian groups to employ professional service people in particular cases of need, as, for incorporation of enterprises, formation of credit unions, establishment of leasing programs or writing of tribal constitutions, and, for travel by tribal representatives to enable them to follow up on program applications, where necessary.

One priority area is the number of small tribes whose members are, for the most part employed, but the tribe as a governing body is too poor to begin a program of housing on a community basis; so, nothing is done. With some assistance in developing a housing program, and formulation of a plan to establish either a credit union or a tribal tax on the members, such a tribe could create housing for its people, with the program generating enough momentum to set up a basic community development program for the future. Once the program is undertaken, counselling and financial assistance can be provided to assist the tribe in building a basic tribal income to cover such future services as the members require. Such a tribe would then be, for all predictable purposes, self-sufficient.

NATIONAL INDIAN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

In July, NCAI received a $75,000 technical assistance grant from the Economic Development Administration for study and eventual implementation of a proposal to establish a national Indian-run organization tailored to meet the special economic needs of Indian communities.

Ideally, the new organization would be able to make both long-term and short-term loans to tribes and individual Indians, provide technical assistance to borrowers setting up new Indian businesses, and generally function as a catalyst for bringing new sources of capital to the reservations.

To assist in selection of the economic consultant firm for the project, NCAI appointed an Indian Advisory Committee composed of: Earl Boyd Pierce, General Counsel for the Cherokee Nation; Peter MacDonald, Director of the Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity; Robert Jim, Tribal Chairman of the Yakima Tribe; Franklin Ducheneaux Jr., BIA Attorney; and John Belindo, Executive Director of NCAI.

After hearing the views of five leading consulting firms during a screening session in Washington, D.C. July 18 and 19, and considering the views of the Committee, the NCAI Fund selected Abt Associates, Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a firm already quite knowledgeable in Indian economic data.

The consultants are presently conducting economic and technical research on the problems of the reservations and hope to have recommendations prepared by December 31, 1969.

Their study will include three phases: finding out the present credit needs and credit status of the Indian people, locating sources of funding that can be made available to fill the wide spectrum of reservation needs, and, finally, determining what type of organization

will best meet present local needs with available funding.

Assuming that the study comes up with a workable approach that could be implemented under present law, the plan will be set up as rapidly as possible under the direction of the NCAI Fund.

$25,000 in matching funds has been allotted for the study by the Fund, bringing the total cost of the project to $100,000. If necessary, additional funds will be sought from foundations or government agencies to cover operational costs when the new corporation is actually formed.

During its preliminary presentation, Abt Associates stated: "The present situation clearly appears to suggest the existence of a great need for some new form of institution to facilitate the flow of capital, and hopefully, of expertise, to Indian communities and individuals. It is particularaly fitting at this time that such an organization should be managed by the NCAI. Only by Indian control can the needs of Indian people be most meaningfully and sensitively met; and the correct emphasis be placed on training young Indians in the skills necessary for the financial and economic development of their people."

Neither the selected consultant nor NCAI personnel look on the project as just another attempt to study a problem everyone knows exists. We envision it as leading very soon to a working Indian Development Organization.

VIII

NCAI ECONOMIC PLANNING WORKSHOP

PROPOSAL: N.C.A.I. recently implemented an on-Reservation Training Program for Indian Economic Development and Planning.

AIM: The specific and immediate aim of this program was to develop a common economic planning vocabulary and the associated development of decision-making skills.

TARGET GROUPS:

1. The Tribal Council Members
2. Joint Planning Groups
3. Specialists such as local CAP Directors
4. Interested parties

SELECTED IND. RES.'S We chose the following reservations because it was thought that much of the range of variation in political sophistication, technical (economic) sophistication, population and natural resources would be represented.

1. Papago
2. Fort Belknap
3. Jicarilla

It was also understood that many of the individuals involved, while astute and intelligent adults, would in many cases have only an elementary level of educational achievement. Thus a economic planning workshop would help them sharpen their skills to become better decision-makers.

METHODS:

1. Training in the use and comprehension of a basic standardized vocabulary of economic planning through highly motivating, concrete planning exercises concerned with familiar local economic problems.

2. Development and operation of an "economic war room" facility incorporating maps, charts, and physical models of the reservation economy, for plotting current economic status, simulating alternative development programs and evaluating specific plans.

3. Operation of a program of stimulating education entertainments concerning economic planning and related issues, using available films, discussions, groups dramatics and simulation games.

4. To provide an on-going decision-making structure.

FORT BELKNAP ECONOMIC PLANNING WORKSHOP

OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP:

1. To train tribal members in the use of and comprehension of the vocabulary used by most economists in economic planning.

2. To facilitate economic planning and decision-making by use of basic information, charts, maps and graphs to induce more specific and effective economic planning.

3. To use control situations such as game simulation, group discussion, and reality situations to help tribal members arrive at sound economic decisions.

4. To provide an on going decision-making structure.*

INSTRUCTIONAL MEMBERS: Members from Abt Associates, who participated were: John Eatwell (Economist), Ward Heneveld (Educator), Cheryl Heneveld (Educator), and Rudolph Buckman (NCAI Employee)

METHODS OF APPLICATION: The structure of the workshop was designed for twelve sessions of two and one-half hours each. Following is a schedule of planned activities for the workshop;

Week I

A. Introduction and why economic planning is necessary before arriving at group decisions.

B. Simulation games (artificial) arrow max - arrow-comp-arrow-sam

C. Workbook - Inside each workbook is a dictionary of the more common economic terms, maps, charts, and programmed instruction which member fills out at leisure.

D. Introduction of Comp. A game involving the reservation and how it related to the rest of the United States economy with regard to competition.

Week II

A. Introduction of SAM This game shows the way in which to write a proposal to induce the Federal Government to subsidize the proposed project.

After each game has been played, a real situation shall be introduced and the members apply what they have learned in game simulation to reality.

III. Procedures at Fort Belknap

A. Introduction - All members introduced themselves
B. Case Studies - Case studies were used to clarify some concepts and introduce some of the more basic vocabulary.

* Note: Objectives will be the same for all reservations

C. Simulation Games (Max I and II) - The artificial games were played involving maximization of benefits with constraints (scare resources). The members present were divided into two groups representing separate tribal councils and were given eight different proposals submitted by two different construction companies. Each group was to choose the proposal which would gain them maximum benefits.

The second week at Fort Belknap consisted mostly of dealing with real problems concerning Fort Belknap. For example, the group decided for themselves that in order to induce industry to locate upon the reservation, certain requirements had to be fulfilled; namely, the creation of an industrial park. After much manipulation of figures based upon available resources it was found that it was entirely possible to build an industrial park. The important thing is that they arrived at the decision by themselves using the method which they had learned through game simulation. The group also started to incorporate economic terms into their own vocabulary which showed that they were benefiting from the workshop.

At the end of the workshop, all participating members were involved in constructing a brochure which would show Fort Belknap in favorable light to any industry which would relocate upon the reservation.

JICARILLA APACHE WORKSHOP IN ECONOMIC PLANNING
August 10 - 15, 1969

Persons present from Abt Associates, Inc. who helped administer the workshop were John Eatwell (Economist), Woodward Adams Wickham II (Educator), and from N.C.A.I. Rudolp L. Buckman (Project Monitor).

This workshop was second in a planned series of three to be presented to selected Indian Reservations. One major change of the second workshop in contrast to the first was that the team arrive early and gather preliminary information about the reservation itself. A research instrument was developed for the aforementioned purpose. We found we were able to answer many questions that would have otherwise been outside our area of knowledge as a result of our having gathered information immediately prior to the formal workshop.

Through this method we were able to effect a more "personal touch" and hence our workshop was made more effective.

A personal letter to each member was written informing them of the content to be presented in the workshop insofar as such details could be included in a short letter.

METHODS OF APPLICATION:

The original structure of the workshop was designed for twelve sessions of two and one-half hours each. However, on the Jicarilla Reservation, to better fit the time schedules of most participants, the time was reduced to five days with longer sessions. This enabled the participants to attend in many cases inasmuch as most had other committments.

The participating members of the Jicarilla workshop numbered from 13-19.

To compensate them for their being inconvenienced, a $5.00 stipend was given, totalling $30.00 a head for the complete workshop.

The workshop itself progressed successfully day by day. There appeared to be a genuine desire to learn on the part of the workshop members. The transition from an artificial situation to a reality situation appears to be the best approach. This method seems to remove inhibitions and participants are then more apt to be openly critical of issues which would normally be repressed.

Thus, group discussions bring out the "real" attitudes and ideas the participants feel are the most important.

On the Jicarilla Apache Reservation the project which was deemed most important by the workshop participants was the development of the Stone Lake area as a recreation and tourist attraction. This enlightened group felt that the income from gas and oil leases which now provide approximately two million dollar per year would diminish and tourism would provide the most income.

As the days progressed, workshop members were incorporating into their vocabulary words which are most common to economists while at the same time developing step by step sound methods of economic planning. As various groups went through each stage of economic planning they were asked to list requirements, resources, and skills needed to accomplish each task.

The role-playing method in dealing with realistic problems appears to be the best teaching procedure because the workshop members are actually teaching each other and little intervening instruction is required of workshop administrators.

In conclusion I should say that the w rkshop on the Jicarilla Reservation must be called a success for the following reasons:

1. A genuine desire for the program

2. The content and subsequent test yielded positive results

3. Participating workshop members hoped to use the skills acquired in the future.

4. Most members gained a systematic plan in which to attack economic problems, thereby giving them a more positive self concept in dealing with their own future.

PAPAGO WORKSHOP

INSTRUCTIONAL MEMBERS:

This workshop was to be the last in a series of three in a pilot study. Members from Abt Associates who helped administer the workshop were Woodward Adams Wickham II (Educator), Frank Smith (Economist), Peter Merrill (Economist), and from N.C.A.I. Rudolph L. Buckman (Project Monitor).

In planning the workshop we were helped immendely by the planning committee and the Tribal Chairman. For example, because some people attending the workshop had to travel great distances, the Tribal Council also payed mileage to individuals who had distance difficulties. Thus, by the Tribal Council's willingness to help defray the costs of the workshop, the financial burden upon N.C.A.I. was lessened.

We were informed by Mr. Tom Segundo, the Chairman, that two-hundred and thirty (230) people had registered for the workshop but we only had enough materials for forty. Otherwise, we might have been able to have many more people in attendance. Thus, we had over forty people at every session and on one day we had fifty-three.

The planning committee decided that we could only have a three day workshop because they had other workshops on the agenda for the following week.

The workshop was held for three days for approximately six and one half to seven hours per day. There was a morning and afternoon session. The basic outline of the workbook was adhered to and the only complaint was that we needed more time to fully explore the topics.

METHODS OF APPLICATION:

We had to divide the group into four sub-groups. We did not choose the groups but let people choose others with whom they felt most natural. The idea was to have groups which were "at home" with one another.

The following is a list of the objectives and targets proposed by Group I which seem to be representative of the other reservations. Eg. Group I (Under each letter follows first the Objective and then the Target)

A. More roads and Transportation
   300 more miles of road by 1975

B. Better and more education
   Improve grade level by two years by 1975

C. Employment increased
   Employ 300 by 1972

Thus, we see that all groups arrived at very similar objectives. All wanted more employment, better education and better transportation. This leads us to believe that most Indians are aware of the problems that face them but lack the necessary technical knowledge of how to solve them.

My conclusion is that these people were genuinely concerned and I base this upon the many inquiries, statements and questions made with an attitude of gravity and concern.

To bring some orderly arrangement to arriving at workable solutions to the reservation's problems it is necessary to use artificial situations but with similar problems. At the end of the first three sessions there are exercises in the note book which cover the more common economic terms. This programmed instruction is explained by the instructor and the workshop member is usually left to do the majority of the exercise on his own time.

In the third session we played a simulation game called Arrow-Comp. This phase of the workshop was started out by giving each group a population map and asking them to list all advantages and disadvantages faced by the Papago people. Most groups realized that they were far from markets and that they did not have a skilled labor force, water, transportation, etc. However, all groups considered the advantages to outweigh the disadvantages. They learned that reservations are essentially competing with other areas in the United States for industry to relocate upon their land. Thus, other factors were brought into the picture such as transportation, medical facilities, recreation, housing, taxes, etc. At this stage most groups realized that it sometimes takes a long period of time before some requirements can be met which will satisfy a relocating industry.

Probably the most exciting phase of the workshop at Papago was the writing of a proposal by each group for a project upon the reservation. Most groups chose to write a proposal for some aspect of the existing copper mine. All proposals were written to a non-existent federal agency we called FREDA or the Federal Regional Economic Development Agency. This exercise brought out the fact that proposals must contain specific facts. It must be brought out that this role playing situation was very enthusiastically accepted by all groups; and, there was created a real learning situation, because they were defending something which was "close to home".

I was left with the impression that Mr. Segundo will in the future utilize some of the material presented in the workshop and work toward those goals which had the consensus of those present.

The Papago stated that what we did do was done well and were most surprised by our knowledge of their reservation. This answers the question concerning the value of researching the reservation just prior to the actual workshop and thus becoming familiar with the people and their thoughts.

At the conclusion of the workshop all participating members were left with a notebook in hopes that they might in the future refer to them. It is also hoped that the notebook will be of considerable interest and assistance to them in future activities since one of our objectives was to give the participants information in a form that will stay with them should they be confronted with economists or industrialists in the future. The notebook comprises such an instrument of reference to aid them in such an event.

LEGAL SERVICES

In addition to directing the legislative program which has just been described, the staff counsel has a number of other duties which can be placed under the category of "legal services."

He works in close cooperation with the general counsel, Wilkinson, Cragun, and Barker, and has, by screening material, avoided using general legal aid funds for minor legal problems which can be handled in the office by the staff counsel. Thus, even more cases and legal questions are referred to the general counsel because they are more rapidly processed by the staff counsel and, consequently, general counsel's services are more likely to be of greater direct benefit to tribes seeking help.

One of the tasks of the staff counsel is "in house" legal advice to other members of the staff on the various legal questions that arise. For example, on two of the economic development contracts which are mentioned elsewhere in this report, the staff counsel helped to negotiate and draft the contracts between NCAI Fund and the contracting consultant. He serves as a source of legal and legislative advice and information for both the executive director and for theindustrial and economic development specialists in the office.

Another whole range of activities of the staff counsel involves assisting tribal delegations who come to Washington to present various forms of appeals to government agencies. Even when a tribe has counsel of their own, it is frequently more effective to add NCAI representation to the delegation during the presentation of the case because two heads are usually better than one and also because the government agencies have come to realize that this will mean that NCAI in Washington will be on hand making sure that the tribes' questions are answered even after the delegation returns to its home state. Thus, when the Papago delegation came to Washington to present its appeal for drought and relief funds, NCAI's staff counsel helped present the appeal to

the joint meeting of the Office of Emergency Plannign and the Interior Department. Also, after NCAI successfully obtained legislative delay for the Yakimas in the Kennewick project dispute, the staff counsel helped to present the Uakima case to the Interior Department.

Perhaps even more important is the role of the staff cousnel in helping those tribes who have no counsel of their own deal with government agencies in Washington, and in helping tribes with problems which are important but which do not warrant sending a delegation to Washington. The chief areas in which these services occur is that of funding requests where existing programs have been cut back, or where new projects are proposed. NCAI is assisting the Passamaquoddy tribe in attempting to obtain an EDA grant; is lending its support ot try to obtain foundation funding to assist the organization of the Confederated Tunica and Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana; and successfully insured restoration of funds for a HUD Self-Help Housing Project of the Jicarilla Apache tribe, after the tribe had found Senator Clinton Anderson of New Mexico unwilling or unable to help. Further examples of this kind of assistance are: the release of tribal grazing lease funds obtained at NCAI's request for the Fort Belknap Reservation from the Interior Department, which had been unnecessarily held up because of a pending appeal; and attempt to secure restoration of Head Start funds to the Red Cliff Reservation; and some technical advice obtained for OEO sources and furnished to the Intertribal Council of Nevada with respect to the establishment of a legal aid program.

Although NCAI cannot provide legal assistance as a general rule for individual Indians, the staff counsel has frequently arranged such assistance for individual Indians by contacting other available sources of legal help. Sometimes, by approaching individual members of Congress with respect to problems of Indian constituents, help is obtained without additional legal

assistance. For example, NCAI assisted an Indian marine apply for a hardship discharge by enlisting the assistance of his Senator, and has frequently assisted individual Indians obtain information regarding proverty, guardianship, or other legal matters from the BIA, where individuals have had difficulty getting such information.

Still another area of assistance has been general legal advice to tribal representatives in various forms of community controversies affecting the Indian people. Examples include advising the Omaha and Winnebago tribes with respect to their rights to boycott and picket in Walthill, Nebraska; assisting community action groups in Ponca City, Oklahoma, protest the lack of safety devices at a railroad crossing at which six Indians have been killed in ten years; and NCAI is now investigating a situation in Ridgeville, South Carolina, where fifteen Indian parents were arrested for attempting to register thier children at a predominantly white public school.

Yet another role of the staff counsel is to assist local tribal attorneys and others in obtaining research materials on legal and legislative questions, and to coordinate efforts between such attorneys in various parts of the country, so that the results of their efforts will be most beneficial to the Indian people.

NCAI has long-range plans for the development of its legal program to increase its capacity to provide legal assistance to tribes.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Progress report for the period

December 1, 1968 through October 1, 1969

Prepared by: William Hallett

Project Director, NCAI Industrial Dev.

TO: MR. JOHN BELINDO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NCAI, BOARD OF TRUSTEES
NCAI, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
NCAI, 26th ANNUAL CONVENTION

FROM: WILLIAM E. HALLETT, PROJECT DIRECTOR
NCAI, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTION

The National Congress of American Indians Industrial Development Section respectfully submits the following report of its activities from December 1, 1968 to October 1, 1969.

This report will attempt to cover the following areas:

A. An explanation of the primary objectives and goals of the program and reasons for these objectives;

B. A projection of planned activities for the next few months and a listing of possible alternatives for future direction and action that we would like your comments and ideas on;

C. A summary of activities, trips and meetings attended by members of our ID staff;

D. A financial report of expenditures by the ID program to the 1st of August 1969.

The Industrial Development Program of the National Congress of American Indians was funded through a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity in the amount of $200,000 for a two year period beginning June 1, 1968 and continuing through May 31, 1970.

The principle purpose of the grant was and is to generate and promote communications between our reservation communities and the industrial sector. Also, a very important by-product of our activities is the development of the in-house capability, not only within the NCAI but also, within our reservation development people to seek out, promote and generate programs for reservation development.

The principle means by which we attempt to generate communication between the two communities is to utilize the Luncheon-Tour Approach, modified to include the use of exhibits or displays to assist reservation development personnel in telling the story of their respective reservations.

We feel by creating situations that would enable our tribal leaders and their industrial development staffs to meet and acquaint prospective industrial investors with the resources and opportunities for expansion or development on our respective reservations we are alleviating much of the difficulties encountered in developing contacts in the industrial sector. One of the major advantages of the Luncheon-Tour approach is that it provides a point of reference from which conversations can develop rather easily. because no matter how different a background you may have you have at least one thing in common - you attended the same luncheon.

It is very difficult and frustrating to pickup a directory of industry and begin calling upon them in efforts to interest them in the opportunities of Indian country, particularly if you haven't had any prior experience in this field. Many times it is even difficult to get pass the secretaries.

The immediate objective of the program was to begin working with and assisting those reservations on the EDA-OEO "Selected Indian Reservation Program" to attract industrial investments to their respective areas by staging periodically scheduled conferences or shows in various parts or industrial centers of the country because they were labelled the most ready.

The "Selected Indian Reservation Program was created by the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Economic Development Administration with the intent to provide a coordinated and concentrated effort in the field of economic and industrial development. The premise supporting the selection of a limited number of reservations for the program is that an equal distribution of EDA or other federal development resources may not provide any one reservation with sufficiently massive input to overcome the conditions which are currently inhibiting growth." Currently there are 31 reservations participating in the program and they are from the states of Idaho, Arizona, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota and Utah. These reservations were selected on why

a number of criteria ranging from the evidence of active and responsive leadership with an interest in economic and social development, availability of natural and human resources, progress of existing programs to potential for attaining substantial and self-sustaining growth in the economic and social field.

As most of you know, we have had the opportunity to contuct two industrial shows since the beginning of the year. In April we held one show at the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel in Chicago. In June we held a show at the New Yorker Hotel in New York City. The Chicago conference was very much a new learning experience for Beaver Lester and myself, in fact, it was the first time we were ever involved in this type of conference. Thanks to existing files and suggestions from various tribal and government people that we were at least able to find the hotel.

Overall, we would have preferred to see more industrialist at the Chicago conference during the periods in which we did not have so much activity. It seemed what did happen, happened all at once. In summary we had 11 tribes setting up exhibits or displays with approximately 50 people representing tribes that were observing the operations in preparation for the New York show. We had some 30 people representing various news media and trade publications. We had 69 industrialist in attendance and we had approximately 100 representatives.

In New York, it was our feeling, that we were approaching our desired type of show that would provide our tribal officials with an opportunity to meet with a wider range and greater number of industrialist. I think one of the major reasons for the success in attendance was the manner in which the invitation letter appealed to the major problem confronting most businessmen in the urban areas- that of labor shortages and how it is possible to overcome these problems by looking at the opportunities in Indian country. We would like to extend a special thanks to Mr. Ted Levine of Development Counsellors International for the assistance provided in the preparations for the New York show. In summary we had 29 tribes participating in the show and we had 120 industrialist in attendance.

In regard to our projected activities for the next few months, most of our activities will be directed toward our next two shows. The next get together will be held at the Riverfront Inn, St. Louis, Missouri, December 8-10, 1969. The show after that will be held in Los Angeles in February.

It is our feeling, that with the experience gained by both our staff and the ID people for the various tribes, this should be our best show. To augment a mailing list of some 1600 companies within a 200 mile radius of St. Louis and a listing of some 200 influentials,

we will be conducting a direct mail campaign beginning Octobur 15, 1969, with a listing of approximately 6,000 companies. This direct mail campaign will be one of two that we have scheduled before the end of the program. Also, our staff has been quite busy developing individual brochures for each tribe participating in the program that will be made available to the industrialist attending the St. Louis conference and those who respond to our direct mail campaign.

After the New York show, when we began contacting the companies that attended the show, it became very evident that a standard form for presenting comparable data and information to the industrialist was necessary. They had brochures allright but they were in such a bundle they couldn't find anything and had no way of comparing the data.

The brochure that is being developed will be a four pge, single fold, 8 ½ by 11 brochure. On the front page will bean attention drawing photo; on the inside pages will be a map howing the location of the reservation in or with respect to its location to the surrounding states; a discription of the locations; potos if available of existing facilities; plot map of existing industrial parks; and information about the reservation. On the backpage an explanation of the facts will continue and who the compny may

contact for further information.

In addition to the conferences, direct mail campaign and brochure development, we still have a number of companies to contact yet and we anticipate we will be getting a number of additional inquiries.

As for alternatives for future direction and action we would like your ideas and comments on the following:

A. Means of determining feasible types operations on our reservations and determining what type and how much, if any, natural resources we may have and how they can be developed. In doing this there are several ways we can go: Leave it up to the local tribe to contract these services; form within the NCAI our own research and exploration section.

B. Determining the types of industry we desire for our reservations: i.e. Agriculture, Electronics, Garment, Mining, plastics, and or Wood. This would have to be done by each reservation.

C. Types of ownership and control desired on our reservations: i.e. Outside ownership and outside control with only the benefits of direct employment and lease payments or; partnership arrangements where the tribes assumes part ownership and control; or the type operation where the tribe owns and controls.

D. Methodology by which we can attract investments to our reservation areas: i.e. continue the present method; sponsor smaller meetings between a group of reservations from one state and a small group of industry; sponsor tours to reservation areas with industrialist; contract with an organization(possibly MCAI) to bring industry to the reservation.

E. Ways of obtaining commitments from the various Federal agencies providing support programs, so that we can have something to negotiate with or a means of speeding up actions in obtaining commitments. We often speak of start-up subsidies such as OJT training monies, working capital loans, public works, etc., but we can never really give a definite commitment on what we can provide.

F. How can we extend the services of the NCAI ID program to reservations not currently envolved?

G. What types of training should we provide our people in the economic or industrial development field?

A summary of activities conducted by NCAI Industrial Development personnel are as follows:

Month	Activities
December	Attended advanced industrial development training course at Park City, Utah.
	Met with various OEO, EDA and BIA officials
	Set up medical insurance plan
	Set up procedures for GSA purchases
	Attended meeting with the United Tribes of North Dakota
January	Developed job descriptions, organizational charts and personnel policies for NCAI ID program.
	Held meetings with OEO, EDA, and BIA
	Brought aboard David Lester, as Conference Coordinator
	Attended NCAI Executive Council
	Attended Basic I D training course in Phoenix
	Trip to Chicago to conduct Hotel tour, meeting with various business associations.
February	Dave Lester sent to Chicago to make arrangements for the Chicago Conference
	Preparations for the Chicago conference, i.e. agenda selection of speaker, development of mailing list.
	Meeting with officials from Plans for Progress
	Held meetings with BIA, EDA and OEO
	Meeting with BIA officials
	Began sending communications to participating tribe regarding conference plans
	Attended Plans for Progress conference in D. C.

March	Continued preparation for Chicago conference; Hubert H. Humphrey selected as guest speaker, Dick Preston to serve as MC; Harry Isaacs also selected as speaker.
	Made trip to New York to begin preparations for the next show.
	Attended Credit Union meeting at Bemidji I-CAP.
	Developed brochure for Chicago conference.
	G. W. Thompson added to staff to conduct field activities for the ID program.
	Betty Kaye brought aboard to assist in our promotional efforts at the Chicago show.
April	1st industrial show held at the Chicago Sheraton Hotel April 1-12, 1969.
	Attended advanced ID training course in Albuquerque.
	Attended emergency evaluation session.
	Follow up activities on Chicago show, ie. letters and telephone calls.
	Made contract with Ted Levine of DCI for assistance in preparation of New York mailing list and invitation letter.
May	Newsletters sent to tribes on New York show.
	Attended NCAI executive council meeting in Albuquerque.
	Held meeting with tribes in Denver on plans for the New York show.
	Marvin Franklin accepted invitation to serve as guest speaker for New York.
	Final arrangements made with hotel officials.
	Developed brochure and Indian lands map.
	Held meeting with officials from Grumman Corp.
	Invitations sent out to area businessmen.
	Assisted in the development of EDA proposal.

June	Meeting with officials of National Association of Manufacturers.
	Last minute plans for New York show
	2nd ID show held at the New Yorker Hotel June 11-20, 1969.
	Follow up on New York show, correspondence calls.
	Coordinating meeting held with SIA, OEO and EDA people concerning possibilities for next show.
July	Meetings in New York with industrialists attending the ID conference.
	Took officials from GTI Corp. to Phoenix area to meeting with Gila River and Salt River ID people.
	Assisted in screening of consultants for EDA proposal.
	Contract made with Ted Levine to develope format for brochure, mailing list for next conference and direct mail campaign.
	Added Richard Fortner as Industrial Engineer to our staff as ID coordinator.
	Added James Bluestone as Intern.
August	Dave Lester went on brief tour to St. Louis
	Sent Jim Bluestone to ID seminar in Santa Fe
	Began collecting data for brochures
	Attended economic development training course held on the Papago reservation.
	Met with Council on Indian Affairs.
	Met with Glen Dobbie of Brookings Institute

September	Attended NCAI convention planning meeting. Made trip to Oklahoma to meet with Mr. Ben Colbert of Sequoyah Mills, Governor Barlow and his ID people. Met with Mr. Marvin Franklin, and toured Cherokee Nation Industries Data collection for brochure continued Meeting with National Council for Cooperative Development. Dave Lester went to New York to meet with Media Committee and Advertising Council.

END